

FILM SCANNER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a film scanner for scanning an image formed on a silver halide film by a photoelectric conversion element to convert it to an image signal.

2. Description of the Related Art

10 Recently, along with the development of personal computers (PC), it is known that an image taken by a digital still camera and an image scanned by a scanner are input into a PC for image processing or storage. Similarly, an image, recorded on a photographic film such as silver halide film, can be scanned by the scanner and input into the PC. In the scanner, a line sensor
15 comprised of an array of photoelectric conversion elements is moved in a sub-scan direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the line sensor.

 In this type of film scanner, it is desired to scan the film image at different resolutions. For example, when dense image
20 data is desired, the image is scanned at a high resolution, while when the PC has a small storage capacity, the image is scanned at a low resolution. Alternatively, there are scanners provided with pre-scan functions of scanning a film image at a low resolution for confirmation before the main-scan of the film image at the
25 regular resolution. In such a case, normally, the pitch by which

the film is transported for scanning the film image at different positions is changed. For the high resolution main-scan, the pitch of the film transport is made fine, while for the low resolution pre-scan, the pitch of film transport is made coarse. Therefore, conventionally, provision has been made for a stepper motor serving as the source of drive power for the transport mechanism which moves the transport table and a variable speed reduction mechanism to switch the rotational output of the stepper motor. A predetermined pulse is supplied per unit time to the stepper motor to drive the rotation of the stepper motor in predetermined steps. In the main-scan and the pre-scan, the speed ratio of the speed changer is switched to change the pitch of movement of the transport table.

In a film transport mechanism of such a configuration, however, a gear mechanism comprised of a plurality of gears is required for constructing the variable speed reduction mechanism used as the speed changer. Further, a mechanism is necessary for switching the states of engagement of the plurality of gears to change the speed ratio. Thus, the film transport mechanism becomes complicated. This becomes an obstacle in reducing the size and cost of the film scanner. Further, it may be considered to set the scanning pitch of the film transport mechanism at the minimum pitch and switch the number of pulses for driving the stepper motor so as to change the pitch of movement of the transport table between the main-scan and the pre-scan, but the number of pulses supplied

to the stepper motor itself would be the same between the pre-scan and the main-scan, so the pre-scan would then take the same degree of time as the main-scan despite the coarse scan.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a film scanner which achieves simplification of the structure and enables scanning at any resolution.

 According to the present invention, there is provided a film scanner comprising an imaging device, a transport table, a stepper
10 motor and a motor drive circuit. The imaging device senses a part of the image. The transport table supports the film. The stepper motor moves at least one of the imaging device and the transport table in a predetermined direction, so that the imaging device can sense the whole of the image. The motor drive circuit
15 pulse-drives the stepper motor in steps. The motor drive circuit enables micro-stepping control of the stepper motor.

 Further, according to the present invention, there is provided a film scanner provided with an imaging device for performing a main-scan of a film on which an image is formed to
20 scan the image and a scanning mechanism for moving the film in a sub-scan direction perpendicular to the main-scan direction with respect to the imaging device, characterized in that the scanning mechanism is provided with a transport table for supporting the film and transporting it in the sub-scan direction and a transport
25 mechanism for making the transport table move in the sub-scan

direction. The transport mechanism is provided with a stepper motor as a source of drive power, a motor drive circuit for pulse driving the stepper motor in steps, and the motor drive circuit is configured to enable micro-stepping control of the stepper
5 motor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects and advantages of the present invention will be better understood from the following description, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

10 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the overall configuration of an embodiment of a film scanner of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a partial disassembled perspective view of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a schematic view for explaining the configuration and operation of a scan motor (stepper motor);
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Fig. 4 is a block diagram of the electrical circuit of the film scanner;

Figs. 5a and 5b are timing charts of the pulse signals of a 1-2 phase excitation mode and 2-2 phase excitation mode input
20 to the scan motor (stepper motor);

Fig. 6 is a view of the timing of the pulse signals and the motor rotational angle for explaining microstep operation;

Fig. 7 is a flow chart of a program for carrying out a film scan operation; and

25 Fig. 8 is a flow chart of a program for carrying out a main

scan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be described below with reference to an embodiment shown in the drawings.

5 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the general configuration of a film scanner of the embodiment of the present invention, while Fig. 2 is a partial disassembled perspective view of the same. Two guide bars 102 are provided in a not shown housing in the horizontal direction. A transport table 101 is carried by the
10 guide bars 102. A film holder 201 for holding a film to be scanned is held on the transport table 101. A scan unit 110 is formed at part of the region in the longitudinal direction between the two guide bars 102. The scan unit 110 is comprised of a diffused illumination source 111 arranged at a position above the guide
15 bars 102 and with a light emitting surface facing down, an imaging lens 112 arranged directly under the diffused illumination source 111 at a position below the guide bars 102, and a line sensor 113 comprised of an array of CCDs for photoelectric conversion of the image formed by the imaging lens 112. The line sensor 113 is
20 comprised of three parallel line sensors corresponding to the RGB colors. The line direction of the line sensor 113 is perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the guide bars 102. By scanning in the line direction, the main-scan of the film is performed simultaneously for the RGB colors.

25 The guide bars 102 pass through two sides of the transport

table 101 so that the transport table 101 can slidably and reciprocally move along the guide bars 102. A rectangular scanning window 103 is formed in the direction of thickness at the substantial center position of the transport table 101. The film is scanned
5 by the line sensor 113 through this scanning window 103. On the top surface of the transport table 101, a film holder rail member 104 is affixed in the longitudinal direction, with two sides bent into L-shaped rails 105 along the two longitudinal sides of the scanning window 103. The film holder 201 is held between the rails
10 105. The film holder 201 is able to move along the direction of extension of the rails 105. A rack 106 is provided integrally along the longitudinal direction at one side face of the transport table 101. A pinion 108 attached to a shaft 107a of a stepper motor 107 fixed to the housing near one guide bar 102 is engaged
15 with the rack 106. The scan motor 107 is a stepper motor driven by a pulse signal as will be explained later.

The film 200 held by the film holder 201 is comprised of a film strip obtained by dividing a 35 mm film into lengths of, for example, six frames. The film holder 201 holding this film
20 200 is formed into a strip shape of dimensions somewhat larger than the film 200. At the substantial center in the thickness direction, a slot 202 for inserting the film 200 is formed over the entire length in the longitudinal direction. Six frame windows 203 are arranged in the longitudinal direction of the film holder
25 201 corresponding to the slot 202 and open in the thickness direction

of the frame holder 201. The frame windows 203 are formed to sizes and pitches corresponding to the frames of the images formed on the film 200.

Fig. 3 is a view of the general configuration of the scan motor 107. Here, for simplification, the basic step angle is made 90 degrees. The motor 107 is provided with a rotor 11 with N and S poles arranged alternately in the circumferential direction and formed integrally with the shaft 107a and phase coils 12a and 12b serving as stators arranged in the circumferential direction around the rotor 11 and fixed to a not shown motor case. Note that here, to facilitate understanding, the rotor 11 is provided with a pair of an S pole and N pole facing each other in the diametrical direction. The phase coils 12a and 12b serve as the stators, and the first phase coil 12a is arranged at angular positions of 180 degrees in the circumferential direction and the second phase coil 12b is arranged at angular positions of 90 degrees in the circumferential direction with respect to the first phase coil 12a. The first phase coil 12a has one end designated as a first phase terminal $\phi 1$ and the other end as the third phase terminal $\phi 3$, while the second phase coil 12b has one end designated as the second phase terminal $\phi 2$ and the other end as the fourth phase terminal $\phi 4$.

Fig. 4 shows the configuration of the electrical circuit of the film scanner. Note that the portions shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 are given the same reference numerals. The line sensor

113 is driven by a line sensor drive circuit 121 controlled by a system controller 120. The scan signal of the film output from the line sensor 113 is amplified by an amplifier 122, converted to a digital signal at an A/D converter 123, and subjected to a
5 predetermined image processing at an image processing circuit 124, to produce the processed image signal. A memory 125 stores the processed image signal. The image signal is output through an interface circuit 126 to an input/output terminal 127 and sent to a not shown PC etc. Light emission from the diffused
10 illumination source 111 is controlled by an illumination source drive circuit 128, which in turn is controlled by the system controller 120. Rotation of the scan motor 107 is controlled by a motor drive circuit 130, which in turn is controlled by the system controller 120, and is configured to drive a transport mechanism
15 129 comprised of the rack 106 and pinion 108.

The motor drive circuit 130 is provided with four types of phase excitation circuits, that is, a 2-2 phase excitation circuit 131, a 1-2 phase excitation circuit 132, a W1-2 phase excitation circuit 133, and a 2W1-2 phase excitation circuit 134. These
20 excitation circuits 131 to 134 are selected by an excitation switcher 135 which receives commands from the system controller 120. A drive voltage supplier 136 is provided for supplying drive voltages to the phase terminals $\phi 1$ to $\phi 4$ of the first and second phase coils 12a and 12b of the scan motor 107 by the system controller
25 120 corresponding to the selected phase excitation circuit. The

phase excitation circuits 131 to 134 are preset in drive voltages and phases supplied to the phase terminals $\phi 1$ to $\phi 4$, to rotationally drive the scan motor 107 in predetermined steps. The drive voltage supplier 136 is configured to supply set drive voltages to the scan motor 107 as pulse signals of a set phase based on the drive voltage and phase set in the selected phase excitation circuit.

The operation for driving the scan motor 107 by the motor drive circuit 130 will be explained. Referring to Fig. 3, in the scan motor, the rotational angle position of the rotor 11 is set by a step corresponding to the magnetic force produced between the field caused by the phase coils 12a and 12b and the field caused by the N pole and S pole of the rotor 11 due to the control of the phases of the pulse signals supplied to the first phase terminal $\phi 1$ to the fourth phase terminal $\phi 4$. Namely, when the excitation switcher 135 of the motor drive circuit 130 selects the 2-2 phase excitation circuit 131 and the drive voltage and phase stored in the 2-2 phase excitation circuit 131 are input to the drive voltage supplier 136, the drive voltage supplier 136 supplies pulse signals to the first phase terminal $\phi 1$ to the fourth phase terminal $\phi 4$, based on the set drive voltage and phase, as shown in Fig. 5a. Due to this, the scan motor 107 enters the 2-2 phase excitation mode and the rotor 11 is driven by the basic rotational angle, that is, the full-step (in this example, a rotational angle of 90 degrees), determined by the pitch between the S pole and N pole of the rotor 11 in the circumferential direction, in other words,

the pitch of arrangement of the phase coils 12 in the circumferential direction. Conversely, when the excitation switcher 135 of the motor drive circuit 130 selects the 1-2 phase excitation circuit 132 and the drive voltage and phase stored in the 1-2 phase excitation circuit 132 are input to the drive voltage supplier 136, the drive voltage supplier 136 supplies pulse signals to the first phase terminal $\phi 1$ to the fourth phase terminal $\phi 4$ by the set drive voltage and phase so as to set the 1-2 phase excitation mode, as shown in Fig. 5b. The rotor 11 is rotated in half steps (in this example, a rotational angle of 45 degrees) equal to half of the rotational angle of the full-step.

When the excitation switcher 135 of the motor drive circuit 130 selects the W1-2 phase excitation circuit 133 or the 2W1-2 phase excitation circuit 134, the scan motor 107 can be driven by microsteps of steps smaller than the half step. This micro-stepping control for example, referring to Fig. 3, supplies pulse signals of different currents to the first phase terminal $\phi 1$ and the second phase terminal $\phi 2$. Therefore, a difference arises between the field strength of the first phase coil 12a arising from the first phase terminal $\phi 1$ and the field strength of the second phase coil 12b arising from the second phase terminal $\phi 2$. Thus, the rotor 11 is stopped at the angular position where the field strengths of the first phase coil and the second phase coil become equal. Therefore, by suitably setting the phases of the pulse signals supplied to the phase coils 12a and 12b and the ratio

of the drive voltages of the two coils, it becomes possible to rotate the scan motor 107 by steps smaller than the half step of the 1-2 phase excitation circuit 132.

In this embodiment, in the W1-2 phase excitation circuit 133 as shown in Fig. 3, the phases and the drive voltages of the pulse signals supplied to the phase coils 12a and 12b are set for driving in quarter steps (rotational angle of 22.5 degrees) equal to half of the half step. In the 2W1-2 phase excitation circuit 134, the phase and the drive voltage of the pulse signal supplied to the phase coils 12a and 12b are set for driving in eighth steps (rotational angle of 11.25 degrees) equal to half again of the quarter step of the W1-2 phase excitation circuit 133. Therefore, by the excitation switcher 135 selecting the W1-2 phase excitation circuit 133 or the 2W1-2 phase excitation circuit 134, the drive voltage supplier 136 supplies a drive voltage to the scan motor 107, based on the set phase, and drive voltage and the scan motor 107 can be driven in quarter steps or eighth steps of the basic full-step.

Fig. 6 shows the characteristics of the currents supplied to the phase coils 12a and 12b at the time of micro-stepping in the scan motor of Fig. 3 and the relationship of the motor rotation angles at that time. As shown in the drawing, by controlling the system so that different voltages (currents) are supplied to the phase terminals $\phi 1$ to $\phi 4$ of the phase coils 12a and 12b at the predetermined timings, it becomes possible to control the

rotational angle of the motor in extremely fine steps.

With reference to the flow chart of Fig. 7, scanning using the film scanner of the above configuration will be explained.

First, the scan motor 107 is driven in a state with the film holder

5 201 not set on the transport table 101 so as to set the transport

table 101 to an initial position. At this time, the excitation

switcher 135 of the motor drive circuit 130 selects the 2-2 phase

excitation circuit 131 and drives the scan motor 107 by full-steps,

whereby the transport table 101 is set to the initial position

10 at a high speed (steps S101, S102, and S103). Further, in the

initial position, it is confirmed that the film holder 201 is not

set (step S104). If a film holder 201 is set, a holder removal

warning is issued to warn the operator to remove the film holder

(step S105). After it is confirmed that the holder is not set,

15 the diffused illumination source is turned on (step S106) and light

from the diffused illumination source is received by the line sensor

113 through the scanning window of the transport table 201. Shading

is corrected at the image processing circuit 124 based on the

received light (step S107).

20 Suitably thereafter, the operator inserts the film 200 to

be scanned into the slot 202 of the film holder 201, and positions

images of the film at the frame windows 203 of the film holder

201. Then, the operator inserts the film holder 201 between the

rails 105 of the transport table 101 and positions an image to

25 be scanned at the scanning window 103 of the transport table 101.

After confirming that the film holder 201 is set (step S108), the diffused illumination source is turned on again and a charge period is determined based on the light received by the line sensor 113 through the film (step S109).

5 Then, it is determined whether a pre-scan is to be performed (step S110). When performing a pre-scan, the excitation switcher 135 of the motor drive circuit 130 selects the 2-2 phase excitation circuit 135. Due to this, corresponding pulse signals are supplied to the scan motor 107 from the drive voltage supplier 136, based
10 on the drive voltage and phase set in the 2-2 phase excitation circuit 131. As a result, the scan motor 107 is driven in full-steps and the transport table 101 and the film holder 201 are moved in the basic full-pitch units. Further, due to this movement, a coarse scan, that is, a pre-scan, is performed by the line sensor 113
15 (step S111). Here, in the embodiment, the line sensor 113 scans the RGB colors, so the RGB colors are scanned by a single scan. When the pre-scan is completed, the scan motor 107 is driven in reverse in full-steps by the same 2-2 phase excitation circuit 131 (step S112) to return the transport table 101 to the initial
20 position (step S113). Note that when not performing the pre-scan, it is determined at step S114 whether the scan is to be ended. When it is to be ended, the program ends.

When the pre-scan ends, it is determined whether a main-scan is to be performed (step S115). When not performing the main-scan,
25 it is determined at step S114 whether the scan is to be ended.

of Fig. 7, the scan motor 107 is driven in reverse to return the transport table 101 to the initial position (steps S117, S118), then the scan motor 107 is stopped (step S119). During this reverse drive of the scan motor 107, the drive circuit 130 can return the transport table 101 to the initial position at high speed by selecting the 2-2 phase excitation circuit 131. Then, it is determined whether the scan is to be ended or not (step S120) and the program ends. Note that when the scan at steps S114 and S120 is not ended, the routine returns to step S108. Conversely, when scanning another image of the film, the other image is positioned at the scanning gate of the transport table and the same process as above is performed. On the other hand, when the scanning is complete, while a detailed explanation will be omitted, the scan routine is ended by removing the film holder 201 from the transport table 101.

As described above, in the case of a main-scan where a high resolution is required, the scan motor 107 is driven by half steps of the basic full-step or is driven in microsteps, i.e. quarter steps and eighth steps, to make the transport table 101 move in steps of a small pitch for a sub-scan of the film, whereby a fine reading operation is realized. Conversely, in the case of a pre-scan etc. where a high resolution is not required, the scan motor 107 is driven in the basic full-steps to move the transport table 101 with a large pitch during sub-scan of the film, whereby a coarse reading operation is realized. Therefore, it is possible

to realize scanning of film at different resolutions by a single motor and a single transport table scanning mechanism and thereby possible to simplify the structure of the scanning mechanism and reduce the size and cost of the film scanner.

5 In the embodiment, as examples of high resolutions for a main-scan, the examples of 2X, 4X, and 8X resolutions were shown, but in micro-stepping in a scan motor, that is, stepper motor, as explained above, by changing the ratio of the drive voltages supplied to the pair of phase coils, it is possible to set the
10 steps to any value, therefore the step is not limited to the above quarter or eighth. For example, it is possible to set any step such as a third, fifth, or an even finer sixteenth etc. or set the steps to close to continuous extremely fine step intervals and realize a main-scan at any resolution corresponding to these
15 set steps. In micro-stepping of the stepper motor, however, the precision of the rotation stop position of the rotor is determined by the relationship between the motor torque and the load torque of the drive system, so for example it is preferable to measure the precision of the rotation stop position while changing the
20 voltage supplied to the stepper motor and the phase in various ways and to use the results of measurement to set a drive voltage (current) giving stable rotation step positions.

 Note that, in the embodiment, the line sensor used was an RGB three-color three-line type, but it is also possible to use
25 a 1-line type and treat the received signal as RGB color signals

at an image processing circuit.

As described above, according to the embodiment, it is possible to drive the stepper motor at any different pitch angle. Thus, it is possible to move the transport table in steps at different
5 pitches and scan at different resolutions without the provision of a speed changer, to simplify the configuration of the film scanner, to scan at a stable sub-scan speed, and to realize a high quality scan. Further, when scanning at a high resolution, by micro-stepping control of the stepper motor, it is possible to
10 easily realize a scan at any high resolution.

Although the embodiments of the present invention have been described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, obviously many modifications and changes may be made by those skilled in this art without departing from the scope
15 of the invention.

The present disclosure relates to subject matter contained in Japanese Patent Applications No. 2000-026341 (filed on February 3, 2000) which is expressly incorporated herein, by reference, in its entirety.